

**Amendments to the Claims**

Please amend Claims 14, 41 and 51. The Claim Listing below will replace all prior versions of the claims in the application:

**Claim Listing**

1-13 (Canceled)

14. (Currently Amended) A portable display system, comprising:
- a portable housing;
  - a matrix display mounted to the housing, the matrix display including an array of pixel electrodes and a counterelectrode separated by a liquid crystal material, the matrix display having a display area of less than about 200 mm<sup>2</sup>;
  - a light source that flashes to illuminate the matrix display;
  - a display control circuit coupled to the matrix display and the light source to ~~actuates~~ actuate the pixel electrodes and the light source to display an image for viewing, the display control circuit including:
    - a first switching circuit that switches a common voltage applied to the counterelectrode between a first voltage and a second voltage to erase any displayed image, the first voltage being higher than the second voltage;
    - a second switching circuit that switches between a normal video signal and an inverted video signal of the normal video signal, which are independently scanned into the matrix display; and
    - a timing circuit that determines when the display control circuit actuates the pixel electrodes to render an image, when to flash the light source to illuminate the image and, when the switching circuit switches the common voltage applied to the counterelectrode to erase the image a) controls switching of the first switching circuit and the second switching circuit, whereby the second switching circuit switches to the normal video signal when the first switching circuit switches the common voltage to the first voltage, and the second switching

circuit switches to the inverted video signal when the first switching circuit switches the common voltage to the second voltage, and selectively controls voltage applied to the pixel electrodes, thereby scanning an image into the matrix display, and b) controls flashing of the light source to display the image; and a lens that magnifies the displayed image on the matrix display.

15. (Canceled)
16. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 14 wherein the light source is a light emitting diode device.
17. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 14 wherein the array of pixel electrodes comprises an array of at least 640 x 480 pixel electrodes.
- 18-24 (Canceled)
25. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 14 further comprising an electronic card reader that receives the video input from an electronic card.
26. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 25 wherein the electronic card reader interfaces with at least one of a memory card or a smart card.
27. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 14 wherein the matrix display is a color sequential display.
28. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 14 wherein the array of pixel electrodes comprises an array of at least 320 x 240 pixel electrodes.
29. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 14 wherein the matrix display further comprises an array of transistor circuits formed with single crystal silicon,

the array of transistor circuits being bonded to an optically transmissive substrate with an adhesive layer.

30-38 (Canceled)

39. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 14 wherein the common applied voltage is a high or a low common voltage selected by the switching circuit.
40. (Previously Presented) The portable display of claim 14 wherein the matrix display is an active matrix display.
41. (Currently Amended) A portable display system, comprising:
  - a matrix display mounted to a portable housing, the matrix display including an array of pixel electrodes and a counterelectrode separated by a liquid crystal material, the matrix display having a display area of less than about 200 mm<sup>2</sup>;
  - a light source that flashes to illuminate the matrix display;
  - a display control circuit coupled to the matrix display and the light source to actuates actuate the pixel electrodes and the light source to display an image for viewing, the display control circuit including:
    - a first switching circuit that switches a common voltage applied to the counterelectrode between a first voltage and a second voltage to erase any displayed image, the first voltage being higher than the second voltage;
    - a second switching circuit that switches between a normal video signal and an inverted video signal of the normal video signal, which are independently scanned into the matrix display; and
    - a timing circuit that determines when the display control circuit actuates the pixel electrodes to render an image, when to flash the light source to illuminate the image and, when the switching circuit switches the common voltage applied to the counterelectrode to erase the image a) controls switching of the first switching circuit and the second switching circuit, whereby the second

switching circuit switches to the normal video signal when the first switching circuit switches the common voltage to the first voltage, and the second switching circuit switches to the inverted video signal when the first switching circuit switches the common voltage to the second voltage, and selectively controls voltage applied to the pixel electrodes, thereby scanning an image into the matrix display, and b) controls flashing of the light source to display the image.

42. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 41 wherein the light source is a light emitting diode device.
43. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 41 wherein the array of pixel electrodes comprises an array of at least 640 x 480 pixel electrodes.
44. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 41 further comprising an electronic card reader that receives the video input from an electronic card.
45. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 44 wherein the electronic card reader interfaces with at least one of a memory card or a smart card.
46. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 41 wherein the matrix display is a color sequential display.
47. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 41 wherein the array of pixel electrodes comprises an array of at least 320 x 240 pixel electrodes.
48. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 41 wherein the matrix display further comprises an array of transistor circuits formed with single crystal silicon, the array of transistor circuits being bonded to an optically transmissive substrate with an adhesive layer.

49. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 41 wherein the common applied voltage is a high or a low common voltage selected by the switching circuit.

50. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 41 wherein the matrix display is an active matrix display.

51. (Currently Amended) A portable display system, comprising:

an active matrix display mounted to a portable housing, the active matrix display including an array of pixel electrodes and a counterelectrode separated by a liquid crystal material, and an array of transistor circuitss formed from single crystal silicon for actuating the pixel electrodes, the active matrix display having a display area of less than about 200 mm<sup>2</sup>;

a light source including a light emitting diode that flashes to illuminate the active matrix display;

a display control circuit coupled to the active matrix display and the light source to ~~actuates~~ actuate the pixel electrodes and the light source to display an image for viewing, the display control circuit including:

a first switching circuit that switches a common voltage applied to the counterelectrode between a first voltage and a second voltage to erase any displayed image, the first voltage being higher than the second voltage;

a second switching circuit that switches between a normal video signal and an inverted video signal of the normal video signal, which are independently scanned into the matrix display; and

a timing circuit that determines when the display control circuit actuates the pixel electrodes to render an image, when to flash the light source to illuminate the image and, when the switching circuit switches the common voltage applied to the counterelectrode to erase the image a) controls switching of the first switching circuit and the second switching circuit, whereby the second switching circuit switches to the normal video signal when the first switching circuit switches the common voltage to the first voltage, and the second switching

circuit switches to the inverted video signal when the first switching circuit switches the common voltage to the second voltage, and selectively controls voltage applied to the pixel electrodes, thereby scanning an image into the matrix display, and b) controls flashing of the light source to display the image.

52. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 51 wherein the array of pixel electrodes comprises an array of at least 640 x 480 pixel electrodes.
53. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 51 further comprising an electronic card reader that receives the video input from an electronic card.
54. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 53 wherein the electronic card reader interfaces with at least one of a memory card or a smart card.
55. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 51 wherein the active matrix display is a color sequential display.
56. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 51 wherein the array of pixel electrodes comprises an array of at least 320 x 240 pixel electrodes.
57. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 51 wherein the array of transistor circuits are bonded to an optically transmissive substrate with an adhesive layer.
58. (Previously Presented) The portable display system of claim 51 wherein the common applied voltage is a high or a low common voltage selected by the switching circuit.